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### General Summary of News.

#### EUROPE.

In addition to the Kingston, we heard last evening that the arrival of the Princess Charlotte in the river was also announced. These ships were to leave England about the same period, and both, as we understand, were to bring Packets. We have obtained the Report of the Kingston, and the list of her passengers, which will be found in their usual place in our last page.

The Papers brought by this occasion, communicate scarcely any facts of importance that were not before known through the French Journals, which extended to a later date, and brought even the London News down to a few days beyond the period of that reaching us by this arrival. The most remarkable feature of Parliamentary Intelligence is the passing of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, the fate of which might have been predicted, after the first Debate on the question, which was printed here a month ago. The Duke of Kent's Lottery Scheme for the disposal of his property, has something of novelty in it; and the failure of a motion for an Enquiry into the state of the National Representation, is but a repetition of the unwillingness which men in power generally betray to any enquiry into their conduct, whether they regulate the Funds of a Charity, or the Councils of a great Empire.

Notwithstanding that the Royal Assent has been given to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, the strong claims of necessity are irresistible, and we find by the English Papers that the flower of her population are still emigrating in considerable numbers from every part of the coast, and draining the country of its best blood and most effective strength. A very remarkable instance of the eagerness of poor wretches to escape from the country by any means in their power, is mentioned in one of the late Papers, and seems to be quite as convincing a proof of the extreme misery that must have driven them to this step, as the act which we recorded some days ago of large bodies of men petitioning the Prince Regent to send them at the expense of the Government, since they were unable to pay for their own transportation, either to Canada, or to any other of His Majesty's Colonies where they might hope to escape the fate of perishing thro' want and hunger when surrounded with luxury and plenty.

The circumstance to which we allude is this. Two English vessels had sailed from Ireland for Newfoundland, and had taken with them a considerable number of Irish Emigrants. On the arrival of the ships at their destination, it was found that the number of passengers on board, exceeded greatly that limited by the law, and the Captains were tried at the Court of St. John's, for this offence; the Commanders urged in excuse, that the persons exceeding the proper number, had secreted themselves on board the ship at the time of her sailing, not being able perhaps to accomplish in any other way the object they had in view of quitting the country,—to such a pitch of desperation are the lower orders of British subjects reduced by the heavy pressure of the times.

It appears by an article dated Copenhagen the 23d of June, that the Danish Government had followed the example of England, by issuing an ordinance to prevent individuals from enlisting in the service of foreigners, a good part of her population having also emigrated to other states. We conceive it would be more wise to frame laws, calculated to provide them with occupation at home, and to make it their interest, by yielding them more perfect protection and more abundant comfort in their own country than they could find in any other, to remain on the soil that gave them birth, and become bound by every artificial as well as natural tie to the land of their fathers.

In one of the late London Papers, there is a paragraph on this subject regarding the description of persons originally intended to be prevented from going abroad, and the modifications which the laws on this subject underwent, which we may here transcribe:

Some persons, by reason of their stations, were anciently under perpetual prohibition of leaving the realm without license, among whom were Peers, Knights, Ecclesiastics. This was law in the time of Edward 1st, and often carried into effect in the reign of Edward 3rd. But in the reign of Richard 2nd the affair wore a different aspect, an act being passed to prohibit all persons whatever, going abroad without license, except Lords, and great men of the realm, merchants and soldiers:—merchants for commerce, and soldiers for the trade of war. But this repealed by 4th James 1st, c. 1, so that now every one has, or assumes

the liberty of leaving the kingdom at pleasure, and the assumption is no more than the right given to him by the common law, and the charter of King John, by which every subject who so pleases, may leave the realm.

The law standing thus, with the danger of disobeying, should it be thought necessary to issue a writ of *ne exeat regno*, or one to recall a subject, seemed all that a just view of times and circumstances required. It has, however, appeared to some persons more disposed to a Holy Alliance for the preservation of despotism, than for the furtherance of the rights and liberties of the world, that a new law should be passed, founded professedly on the most delicate, anxious, and lively apprehension, lest the slightest violation of the strictest neutrality should take place.

But what is such an innovation at this particular moment, if it be not manifestly a favoring of the cause of Spain? Had the volunteers from England embarked in support of Ferdinand, all good men would have kept; but the law might perchance have remained unaltered.

Thus far the observations of the London writer, which are curious as to the facts adduced, and sensible as to the conclusions drawn on the injustice of the act. To this we may add, that to all countries, but to England in particular, we conceive this loss of her population, (may we not add too of the most useful classes of it?) must be a greater evil than pestilence and famine combined. These drain the veins of a country dry, but emigration not only effects that in as great a degree, but it does what the others never can accomplish, it goes to replenish the arteries and strengthen the sinews of other governments, which eventually may, by these very means, acquire strength enough to crush the debilitated and helpless nation, from which its own vigour was first derived.

The principle of enlisting foreign troops to fight our battles, has not only been recognized, but perpetually acted upon by England, and all the continental powers of Europe. What else could justify the payment of the large bodies of auxiliaries so constantly maintained and subsidized by us in all our continental struggles? the employment of the Irish Brigades in France, the Neapolitan, Sicilian, and other foreign regiments in our own service in Italy, the constant enlistment and impress of foreigners of all denominations in our Army and Navy, and the German legions even at present maintained on the Peace Establishment of our own country? Yet it is this very principle that we war against, in the Foreign Enlistment Bill which has just received the Royal Assent, and besides the inconsistency of saying to men who have shed their best blood in their country's defence, "You may starve at home for we have nothing to offer you, but you shall not eat your bread abroad," it is shutting the door to their return, when the necessities of the country may require their services. They will be so diminished by war and climate, and the remainder so dispersed by new settlements, marriages, and all the ties and connections that this Law will oblige them to seek in other lands, when the contest in which they are engaged is over, that every individual who quits England for America may be fairly considered as lost for ever to his country; and when the powers of Europe on the one hand, and America on the other (neither of which will be blind to the diminution of her strength, nor backward to take advantage of it,) shall hold a higher tone, and dictate to England, humiliating treaties, and stipulations which in the plenitude of her greatness she would spurn with indignation, we fear that like Samson in the lap of Dalilah, she will find her strength departed, and fall a prey to those whom she had before defied in war, and ruled in peace at her pleasure.

On the subject of America, we had occasion to mention yesterday the remarkable fact of a Steam vessel of 300 tons burthen, having crossed the Atlantic, and reached Liverpool from Savannah, after a passage of 21 days. In a French Paper of July, now before us, we find another enterprise spoken of as about to be undertaken in that country, which, from the important results that are likely to arise from it, deserve to be mentioned at length.

The Legislative Assembly of the State of Ohio has come to a most remarkable decision. It has resolved on an Address to the Congress of the United States, soliciting them to demand of the President, to apply to the Spanish Government to obtain authority for the construction, by a company of American capitalists, of a navigable canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, traversing New Spain by the Lake of Nicaragua or by whatever other point it may be judged convenient.

It appears that this Memorial has really been addressed to Congress. Whatever may be its decision, we may at least doubt the success of all the steps which may be taken on this subject, as far as the Spanish Government is concerned.

However this may be, if such an enterprise should ultimately be accomplished, it would be followed by most extraordinary consequences, and would produce in the commercial and political relation of nations, and in the manners and morals of the people, a revolution perhaps as wonderful as that of the discovery of the New World.

If this new communication should become the exclusive property of any one nation, it would assure to her a considerable advantage over all others; she could, as it suited her interest, restrain or annihilate the commerce of other nations, by closing this passage against them. She would obtain silver, which is the medium and standard of commercial exchange through all the trading world, at 50 per cent. cheaper than any other state could do, and this single circumstance opens a field for a crowd of reflexions. She could bring to the markets of Europe, the rich productions of Peru at an infinitely reduced price, and beyond all competition. The fur trade of the North West Coast of America, that precious source of riches, which must now be sought by means of a most long and dangerous navigation, would become easily accessible and still more advantageous, China would be also open to her.

If this passage should be free to all nations, we should see the vessels as frequently passing from China and India by the eastern route to Europe, as by the western, particularly in certain times and seasons. The commercial relations between nations, the most distant from each other, would be facilitated to a degree hitherto unknown. An active population would penetrate into the very heart of the two Americas. The influence of European civilization would spread itself all over the East, the countries and islands of the people of which, would acquire, by their relation with us new ideas, new tastes, new wants, and manners more analogous to our own.

It is not astonishing, that the realization of this project should be believed in the United States, for although it may have appeared for a long time to be exalted amidst the dreams of public good, it is not less true, that if it should one day be executed, the United States would derive the chief advantage from it.

But whilst the inhabitants of the Ohio dream of the possibility of uniting two parts of the globe by a navigable canal, the Pasha of Egypt realizes that idea. More than 50,000 men are incessantly employed, according to the accounts given in the Papers of Europe, in digging the canal, which is to unite the Red Sea to the Nile, and establish between Europe and Asia a route that may change the direction of the commerce of India, and cause it to pass into other hands.

The misery and distress that prevailed in the manufacturing districts of England, of which we gave a very detailed account in our Journal of yesterday, has extended itself even to the metropolis, as we perceive by a Paper of the 10th of July, that a number of persons had been tried in the Court of King's Bench, for unlawful combinations regarding a rise of their wages as workmen, the rates at which they were employed being found inadequate to give them a bare maintenance. Such, however, was the sense that prevailed in the Court, of the plication that might be offered for these measures, on the part of distressed and starving labourers, that although the facts of the illegal combination were clearly made out, the Prosecutors forbore pressing for judgement on them, and were satisfied with the verdicts of their guilt being recorded.

The delicate investigation, as it is now almost sarcastically called, or in other words, negotiations regarding the separation of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from her consort, is still persevered in, and the Vice Chancellor is spoken of as being about to undertake a journey to Milan, where the Princess resides, on the same errand on which Mr. Cooke had been before him. It is added that these steps are preparatory to the bringing forward the affair in Parliament, which it is thought will take place in the ensuing session.

An interesting measure has been brought forward in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Liverpool. His Lordship presented, as an act of grace on the part of the Crown, a Bill to reverse the attainder against the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald (brother of the Duke of Leinster), by which the blood of his two children had become corrupted. This Nobleman, as our readers doubtless remember, was unhappily concerned in the Irish rebellion, and died in prison, before trial, of the wound he received in resisting the person who apprehended him. A Bill was brought into the Irish Parliament to attain him after death, and during its progress through the House of Commons, Mr. Curran was heard on behalf of his widow, Lady Pamela Fitzgerald, and his infant children.

An English Gentleman, Mr. William Kinnard who was on a visit to Athens, in January last, is mentioned in the public Papers as having shot his Maltese Servant, and in the full confidence of his being justified in this act, to have surrendered himself on his return to Malta, for trial, from whence he consented to be sent to England as a prisoner. On his arrival in London, a Privy Council was held at the Treasury Chambers, at which the Earl of Harrowby presided, and the principal Law Officers of the Crown were in attendance. An investigation of the affair took place, and the evidence transmitted by the Levant Company's Consuls at Athens and other places near the scene going to prove that the Servant was shot by Mr. Kinnard

as an act of necessity in his own defence, this Gentleman was fully and honorably acquitted.

The subjects for Sir William Browne's gold medals to be given at Cambridge for the present year are—For the Greek ode, *Regina epicedium*; for the Latin ode, *Thoba Egyptiaca*; and for the epigrams, *Discrimen obscurum*.

The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25l. each to the two best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. Joshua King, of Queen's College, and Mr. George Miles Cooper, of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

The subjects for the prizes given by the Representatives in Parliament for this University, for the present year, are, for the

*Senior Bachelors*.—*Quanam fuerit Oraculorum vera indoles ac natura?*

*Middle Bachelors*.—*Inter veterum philosophorum setas, cuiusnam potissimum tribuenda sit laus vera sapientia?*

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is—*Moses receiving the Tables of the Law*.

The Hulsean prize for the last year has been adjudged to Wm. Peach, Esq. of St. John's College, for his Essay on the probable influence of Revelation upon the writings of the Heathen philosophers and the morals of the Heathen world.

Some travellers recently arrived at Paris from Cadix, agree in stating, that it is quite impossible the Russian fir-built vessels, purchased by Spain, can be employed in the expedition to South America, as they are decidedly not sea worthy.

The Princess Maria-Josephine of Saxony, to whom the King of Spain is to be married, will not be 16 till the 6th of October next. Ferdinand the beloved is in his 34th year—it is generally thought, that an amnesty in favour of the exiles in foreign countries will be proclaimed, on the celebration of these nuptials.

A Hamburgh Paper gives us the total of the Army and Navy of the Russian Empire—863,000 men, of which 75,000 are seamen.

Paris, July 9.—At the moment when Mr. Bavoux is so violently censured and dealt with, for the dangerous principles which he is said to have professed in his lectures, we feel much satisfaction in being able to give an idea of those principles to our readers. We warrant the following quotations to be accurate; they have been furnished us by one of Mr. Bavoux's students, who stenographies in great perfection, and we engage Mr. Judge Commissioner to collate these quotations with the manuscript in his possession.

Extract from the lectures of Mr. Bavoux touching the Code of judiciary proceedings in criminal matters.

'The domicile of an individual is and must be, like his civil and political liberty, every thing that is most respectable; its inviolability is one of the first cases of warranty, virtually inserted in the Social Compact. Man has renounced some of the rights which nature has imparted to him, but for the greater protection of those which he preserves.

His marriage is protected by the law, his wife and his children are surrounded with that protection. To penetrate without adequate reasons into the retreat where peaceably live the group of the members of a legitimate association; suddenly to break the chain which unites them at the moment when flow and re-ascend through it the tenderest affections of filial piety and conjugal love, instead of favouring sentiments so natural and so laudable; to fill the bosom of that family with alarm and fright—Is it not being guilty of a great abuse of authority?

What protection can the chief of the house bestow, if he is at every moment exposed to lose that which society owes him? How shall he speak of public and private virtues to his children, if the agents of force, unexpectedly entering the last asylum of his consort and of his daughters, can with impunity carry on in the domestic sanctuary their sacrilegious investigations.

Who does not know and admire the noble answer of that woman who claimed back some cattle stolen from her during sleep?—You must have slept exceedingly sound, observed the magistrate? Yes, answered the woman, I slept because I thought you was waking for me.

Yes, the law must wake and watch armed cap-a-pee, at the door of every citizen. The man, whoever he may be, who deceives or forces her vigilance, deserves a severe punishment. *Quid sanctius, quid omni religione munus, quam domus unius cuiusque civium?*

The English law says, that a man's house is his fortress.

The Constitution of the year 8 declared the house of every inhabitant of France to be inviolable.



Spain.—Accounts from Madrid, of the 14th of June, announce a new change in the Spanish Ministry. The Prime Minister, the Marquis Casa-Irujo, received in the night of the 12th, an order from the King, enjoining him to quit Madrid before seven o'clock in the morning, and to proceed, with all his family, to a village in Old Castile, which was performed immediately. The name of his successor is not mentioned, but Don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon is charged provisionally with the duties of his office. Don Francis Eguia, the Minister of War, is also dismissed from his employment, avowedly on account of his ill health, but this does not prevent him from holding the situation of Captain-General of the Kingdom, and of the Coast of Grenada. The duties of the War Department are provisionally confided to Lieut. General Don Jose Maria Alos, who is also to perform those of the Ministry of the Marine. The dismissal of the Prime Minister of Spain, in the present instance, is marked by the same duplicity on the part of his Sovereign, as was shown on the dismissal of his predecessor. The Marquis Casa-Irujo transacted business with Ferdinand a few hours previous to his receiving the order of banishment, and perceived nothing in the department of the King to excite any suspicion in his mind of having lost his Master's confidence. The Councillor of War Heredia, has been exiled to Almeria. It is thought that Don Onis, who has lately been Minister in the United States, will be made Prime Minister.

Since the return of Ferdinand to Spain, about five years since, there have been twenty-five changes of Ministers in the five departments; viz. six in the Finances, five in the department of Justice, three in the Marine, five in the War, and six in the department of Foreign Affairs.

**MacGregor's Defeat.**—In our Journal of Friday last, we published from the French Papers an article dated London, July 1, which detailed, on the authority of a Letter from Port Royal in Jamaica, of the date of the 19th of May, the particulars of General MacGregor's Defeat, and the capture of Porto Bello. In the English Papers of July, brought by the Kingston, there are still further details of this affair, as copied from the Jamaica Papers of the 18th of May.

This account is introduced by a London Editor with a long train of temporizing observations on the neutrality which we ought to observe in this contest. Tho' these are quite at variance with our own opinions and feelings on the subject, we shall repeat them here, if it be only to show how little can be said in behalf of the neutrality it recommends. We think the noble confession of Sir James Mackintosh, in his eloquent Speech on the Foreign Enlistment Bill in the House of Commons on the 10th of June, should be the reply of every Englishman to such an appeal:—"For my own part," said this enlightened Patriot, "in a contest between Tyranny and Superstition on the one hand, and Liberty or even a gleam of Liberty on the other, my heart could never be neuter." We think no British heart ought to be.

The observations of the London Editor, which as we before said, are entirely opposed to our own, are given under date of the 4th of July, as preparatory to the account of the Defeat from the Jamaica Papers, and is as follows:—

"In a subsequent column of our paper will be found all the particulars yet received of the termination of an enterprise which recalls the days of the Buccaneers, when a party of brave and desperate adventurers would land by night in some cave of the American wilderness and surprise the inhabitants of some populous city in their first sleep, *inter cadentia sidera*, by the fire, sword, and clamour of an enemy within their walls. In speaking of the romantic wildness of such an attempt, we do not intend for a moment to give an act of this kind any false colour to the understanding,—the act of MacGregor was, in every sense of the word most unauthorized and unjustifiable,—it was committing his country, and unnecessarily giving a character of brigandism to his enterprise. We will not say that those who really think the South American cause to be the cause of liberty against oppression, may not be justified by assisting them individually, provided only, that they break no law of their own country in so doing,—provided that no statute or proclamation shall have been issued against such service, or that Spain herself has not declared or remonstrated against it. But in any of these cases, it is our duty to state and we therefore most distinctly do state it, that it is a most indefensible act to engage in such an enterprise;—in the one case, being a direct disobedience to the laws of our own country; in the other, being such a contempt of the rights of friendly powers as impairs the faith and confidence of treaties, and diminishes the authority of that public law, the common recognition of which, gives security to peace and facilitates the conclusion of wars. In an ordinary state of things, it has been the practice of European Powers to admit the enlistment of foreigners into the armies of each other during their mutual war, because as each could equally avail themselves of the principle, there was no necessary inequality in the accession of strength derived. Under this practice, there is a kind of implied right to enter into foreign service, where neither of the Powers has protested against it, nor our own laws have prohibited it. But as this is a right only by implication, it of course ceases when such implication is totally removed by an express declaration to the contrary; and such is assuredly the existing relation between England and Spain. Under the present state of things it is our express duty to leave them to themselves. And, as we have often said, the cause is of so mixed a nature, and there is so much positive evil on both sides, on the one side, Ferdinand and his Court and Ministry are so bigotted, and so far behind the

progress of all Europe in civil knowledge, whilst, on the other, the South Americans are led on by characters notoriously desperate, and their liberty approaches so near to the Jacobinism of revolutionary France, that we think such neutrality is the safest course, and will bring us most satisfaction at the last.

It is impossible not to wish the South Americans to be liberated from the dominion of the most barbarous and ignorant power in Europe. But, on the other hand, it is equally impossible not to dread, with great apprehension, the state of things which may follow this liberation, when the wild boar of jacobinism shall be let loose in the vine-yard; and when not only superstition, but religion itself—not only an ignorant and oppressive monarchy, but all civil establishments of all kinds, and all property sanctified by time and prescription, may be trampled under the foot of a more ferocious more ignorant, and less generous power. This is our feeling, and always has been, with respect to the South American cause.

As to the recovery of Porto Bello, it appears to have been recovered as adventurously as it was taken, and Generals Hore and McGregor appear to be fairly pitted. McGregor, however, being in a fortress, and that a very strong one, should certainly have defended it better. Not that we doubt his courage, for this he has well established; but his vigilance, his discretion, his civil talents. He reminds us in a great degree of Lord Cochrane, and we anticipate the same fate to each—a course of striking vicissitudes. But, to use a common proverb, the pitcher goes to the well, &c.

The following are the particulars of the defeat of General MacGregor, and the recapture of Porto Bello by the Royalists, under General Hore, from the Jamaica Papers of the 18th of May 1819:—

The above intelligence was received by his Majesty's ship *Sapphire*, Captain Hart, which arrived at Port Royal in twelve days from Porto Bello. This event took place on the 1st of May. It appears that General Hore, with from 1,000 to 1,200 men, proceeded from Panama on the 21st of April, and reached Porto Bello, after a most fatiguing march, on the evening of the 30th. Early on the morning of the 1st, it having rained incessantly during the whole night, the Spanish troops were led on in two divisions, one commanded by General Hore, a very brave Officer, and the other by Colonel Santa Cruz, and they attacked and surprised the place at six o'clock, while M'Gregor and his troops were in their beds. He, however, escaped in his shirt, by leaping from a window of the Government-house, 20 feet high, throwing his mattress to light on, plunged into the sea, and swam to a schooner in the harbour, whence he was safely conveyed to the brig *Hero*. Colonel O'Hara, with several other officers, endeavoured to rally the troops, and make what resistance they could, but which was quite unavailing, as they were soon overpowered, one hundred men having been either killed or wounded in this unequal struggle. Colonel O'Hara was severely wounded, and died in a few hours after. Seventy officers and 300 men were made prisoners by the royal forces, and all the baggage also fell into their hands. Two English women were killed in the engagement. The prisoners were ordered to Panama, where, we learn, they are to be confined until their future fate be decided by the government of Spain. Such artisans as may be among them are, however, it is said, to be compelled to work so soon as tools can be procured to enable them to exercise their respective trades. Governor Lopez, elevated to that situation by General M'Gregor, was killed in his bed. Many of those who had escaped were afterwards found dead in the woods, and others were made prisoners, and brought back to the town.

Such has been the disastrous end of this long-talked of expedition, and which, for a moment, obtained a small advantage, to be afterwards entirely destroyed, and that advantage it seems happened from the dastardly conduct of a cowardly Governor, who abandoned the place without firing a shot. This man, however, who fled with his money and plate to Chagres on that occasion, was immediately made prisoner and sent to Panama, under a strong escort of troops, where he would be tried by a Court Martial for his cowardice.

Notwithstanding the terrible fire of grape and musket shot, which was kept up for a time from the troops who were rallied by Colonel O'Hara, the Royalists sustained but a very small loss.

Letters from Porto Bello represent Sir Gregor as a better leaper than a General; for instead of taking refuge in a fort to defend himself and his brave followers, on the first alarm, he immediately abandoned his people and fled on board the *Hero*, which immediately made her escape. She afterwards appeared off Chagres, and discharged some guns at the fort, but which were returned in a style that induced her speedily to decamp. It is conjectured she was to proceed to St. Andreas.

The independent flag was still kept flying at Porto Bello, as a decoy to vessels bound thither to join Sir Gregor.

Gen. Hore was to proceed for Panama on the 6th of May. This officer distinguished himself in Spain, and is considered a very brave and enterprising officer. Colonel Santa Cruz was to be left in Porto Bello, as commandant of the place. Before these Generals left Panama, they laid an embargo on all vessels in that port, and an interdiction to any communication with the town by land.

General O'Sario and suite arrived in the *Sapphire*, and is to proceed hence to Spain with dispatches, giving an account of the recapture of Porto Bello.

\* See Parliamentary Reports, Calcutta Journal, October 27, Vol. 5, p. 225.

Previously to the sailing of the *Sapphire* from Porto Bello, reports reached that place from Panama, that Lord Cochrane had made an attack on Lima, and was beat off.

The *Confiance* brig of war, Captain Montgomery, was dispatched from Porto Bello on the 4th for this island, with accounts of the recapture of that place.

*Return of the Officers who were Killed, Wounded, made Prisoners, Escaped, and were Missing on the 6th instant, belonging to MacGregor's Army.*

General Sir Gregor McGregor, escaped; Colonels O'Hara, wounded, since dead; Rafter, prisoner; Johnston, escaped; Major Baldwin, and Brigade Major Ross, prisoners; Captains Acton, missing, supposed to be killed; Guttenson, escaped; Gordon, wounded, prisoner; Dawson, Nelson, Palacios, O'Shaughnessy, Frost, Farmham, O'Callaghan and Black, prisoners; Lieutenants Moore and Scargill, prisoners; Colecough, escaped; Finney and Nassan, prisoners; Dixon, missing; M'Bean, Smith and Dudley, wounded and prisoners; Bennet and Oakley, prisoners; and Mackay, missing. Ensigns Haddock, Banamy, and Plythean, prisoners; Semfull, escaped; Stewart, killed; Cones and M'Donal, prisoners; Boothie and Ogalagan, killed; Heward, Shields, Baldwin, Scullard, and Howel, prisoners, Cadet Bret, wounded and prisoner. Surgeons Burton, Matherhead and Ryan, prisoners; and M'Donald escaped; Assistant Surgeons Kernan and Haslett, prisoners; Deputy Pay Master General, Benstead missing, supposed dead. Deputy Commissary-General Walker, Assistant Commissary-General Harwood, and Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Francoise, prisoners; Commissary Clerks, Bruin and Roberts, prisoners; and Ryan, killed.

**Lima.**—On the 28th of February, four frigates, supposed to be under the command of Lord Cochrane, made an attack upon Callao, the sea-port of Lima, but were repulsed with great loss. Subsequent information, however, communicates accounts of the blockade of Callao by seven vessels bearing the Chilean flag, under the orders of his Lordship who was on-board the frigate *Isabella*, which had been taken by the Independents from the Royalists some time since. In Callao were forty-five neutral vessels, and, it is supposed, that the British frigate *Amphion*, Commodore Bowles, was also lying in that port.

**St. Augustin.**—Letters from St. Augustin in America, state that the inhabitants of this colony greatly fear becoming republicans; for they believe that every republic has Satan for its leader, and that they will consequently be obliged to renounce the Catholic Religion; all the world knows, that the *Holy Inquisition* is much respected in these countries, where the monks oblige the inhabitants to pass over to the Havannah in order to submit to its yoke.

**Trade to Buenos Ayres.**—An account has been published, by order of the House of Commons, shewing the several species of merchandise, with their value annexed, exported from Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, in the three years ending the 5th of January, 1819; and also a similar account of the merchandise imported from Buenos Ayres during the same period. The British merchandise, the produce of the United Kingdom, consists of almost every article on which the ingenuity and industry of our people are employed, but those articles for which the greatest demand seems to be made in the markets of Buenos Ayres are, cotton and woollen, and manufactures. The value of the exports in the year ending the 5th of January, 1817, was 311,457*l.*; the 5th of January, 1818, was 548,689*l.*; the 5th of January, 1819, was 730,808*l.* The exports from Great Britain of foreign and colonial merchandise in the last year amounted to a further sum of 16,385*l.* The imports from Buenos Ayres are very various. They consist of cinnamon, cochineal, copper, feathers, skins, hair, hides, tallow, and some others, of which the official value imported during the year ending the 5th of January, 1819, amounted to 272,380*l.* It will be seen from these statements, that our export trade with this one port of South America has progressively and rapidly advanced during the three years.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 24th of March, say that at that time Artigas had not made any attempt to gain possession of the town, but he was still in its neighbourhood. The Portuguese Consul was liberated from prison on the 14th of March. The communication with Chili was said to be again open.

The accounts from America still continue to disclose a gloomy picture of commercial embarrassment and distress. A suspension of specie payments of the State Banks was generally apprehended, which was likely to be followed by a stoppage of the United States, the shares of which had fallen in value from 95 to 20 dollars. The City Bank at Baltimore had stopped payment, the alarm and confusion had spread far and near, lands were advertised for sale to pay the arrears of taxes, and the price of produce throughout the country had declined almost to nothing. The taxes payable to the general Government in the United States are trifling as to nominal value, when compared with those of other countries; yet small as is the amount of them, they are deeply in arrears.

## Miscellaneous.

### Origin of the terms Whig and Tory.

1. "This year (says Hume, Hist. England, 1680), is remarkable for being the epoch of the well-known epithets of *Whig* and *Tory*, by which, and sometimes without any material difference, this island has been so long divided. The courtly party reproached their antagonists, with their affinity to the fanatical conventicles in Scotland, who were known by the name of the *Whigs*: the country party found a resemblance between the courtiers and Popish banditti in Ireland, to whom the appellation of *Tory* was affixed. And after this manner, these foolish terms of reproach came into public and general use; and even at present seem not nearer their end than when they were first invented."

2. Bailey, in his dictionary, gives the following as the origin: "WHIG (Sax.) whey butter-milk, or very small beer, also a name first applied to those in Scotland who kept their meetings in the fields, their common food being sour milk; a nickname given to those who were against the court interest in the times of King Charles and James II. and to such as were for it in succeeding reigns."

With regard to *Tory*, he tells us, that it was "a word first used by the Protestants in Ireland to signify those Irish common robbers and murderers who stood outlaws for robbery and murder; now a nickname to such as call themselves high churchmen, or to the partizans of the Chevalier de St George."

3. Johnson has, "*Whig* (Sax.) 1. Whey. 2. The name of a faction; and, as for *Tory*, he supposes it to be derived from an Irish word, signifying a savage. "One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England—opposed to a *Whig*."

Torbree is the Irish appellation for a person who seizes by force, and without the intervention of law, what, whether really so or not, he alleges to be his property.

4. Daniel Defoe, in No. 75 of Vol. vii. of his "Review of the British Nation, 1709," thus defines *Tory*:

"The word *Tory* is Irish, and was first made use of in Ireland, in the time of Elizabeth's wars there. It signified a kind of robbers, who, being listed in neither army, preyed in general upon their country without distinction of English or Irish."

He then tells us a long story, in which he ascribes the invention of the term to one *Tinus Oates*. The word *Whig* he informs us is *Scots*, and was in use among the Cameronians, who frequently took up arms in support of their religion. It is said, that the Duke of Monmouth, after his return from the battle of Bothwell Bridge (so admirably described in the *Tales of My Landlord*), found himself ill-treated by King Charles, for having used the insurgent covenanteders so mercifully. Lord Lauderdale is reported to have told Charles, *with an oath*, that the Duke had been so civil to the *Whigs*, because he was a *Whig* himself in his heart. This made it a court word, and in a little time all the friends and followers of the Duke began to be called *Whigs*.

\* In many parts of Scotland the term *Whig* is still commonly applied to a sort of sour liquid which is obtained from milk or cream.

### A Philosophical Historian.

It has been justly observed, by an excellent writer, that several modern historians who have pretended to write in a philosophical spirit, have been very indifferent as to the truth or falshood of the facts on which their philosophy rested. The celebrated Abbé Raynal was a writer of this class, as appears from the following anecdote:—Towards the end of the year 1777, the Abbé Raynal calling one evening on Dr. Franklin at his lodgings in Paris, found, in company with the Doctor, their common friend Silas Deane. "Ah! Monsieur l'Abbé," said Deane, "we were just talking of you and your Works. Do you know that you have been very ill served by some of those people who have undertaken to give you information on American affairs?" The Abbé resisted this attack with some warmth; and Deane supported it by citing a variety of passages from Raynal's works, which he alleged to be incorrect. At last they came to the anecdote of Polly Baker, on which the Abbé had displayed a great deal of pathos and sentiment. "Now, here," says Deane, "is a tale in which there is not one word of truth." Raynal fired at this, and asserted he had taken it from an authentic memoir received from America. Franklin who had amused himself hitherto with listening to the dispute of his friends, at length interposed. "My dear Abbé," said he, "shall I tell you the truth? When I was a young man, and rather more thoughtless than is becoming at our present time of life, I was employed in writing for a newspaper; and, as it sometimes happened, that I wanted genuine materials to fill up my page, I occasionally drew on the stores of my imagination for a tale which might pass current as a reality; now this very anecdote of Polly Baker was one of my inventions." "And upon my word," cried Raynal, quitting at once the tone of dispute for that of flattery, "I would much rather insert your fictions in my Works than the truths of many other people." Such is the way in which modern philosophers write history!

Andrea Martinesi, a celebrated artist, painted by order of Pope Innocent VII the four cardinal virtues, with their opposite vices. The Pope not rewarding him as he expected, he said, "Holy father, shall I paint one more vice, called *Ingratitude*?" "Yes," answered the Pope, "if you add another virtue, which is entitled *Patience*."



## Prorogation of Parliament.

London, July 4.—Though the business yet remaining before the two Houses of Parliament is greater than has been known for the last twenty years, it is now generally understood, that a prorogation will take place about the 19th or 20th of July; and we believe that notice has been given to all the officers and persons concerned, that the business of both houses must be terminated before that date. How it is possible for the two houses to get through the innumerable business before them by this time or within three times the space, must be best understood by themselves. We trust, that the difficulty will lead to some better regulation for the convocation of parliament in future. According to the present state of things, more than one public bill must either be entirely deferred, with the greatest inconvenience to public interests, or all the provisions of a complicate act must be passed in mass, and with a total neglect of that precision and clearness so necessary to a general law. The immense volumes of our laws are already one of the greatest practical evils of the country. But bills, like those now about to be passed upon the spur of the moment must necessarily be repealed and amended by several others to be passed in the ensuing session; a necessity which necessarily adds to the bulk and number of our statute books, and renders the daily administration of the law proportionately obscure, uncertain and expensive.

Upon the commitment of the Insolvent Debtors' bill, in the House of Lords, Lord Auckland said, that the narrow limits of the time yet remaining for the session, so pressed upon all public business, that the bill must either be rejected altogether, or passed with many clauses of a very doubtful and objectionable nature. The advanced period of the session rendered it impossible to give these enactments that degree of consideration which their importance not only merited, but, indeed, most imperiously required. That under these circumstances, the Earl of Lauderdale had suggested the expedient of renewing the existing act for one year; but that upon conferring with the members of the other house he had found it impossible to procure their concurrence to this compromise. If, therefore, their Lordships were desirous of avoiding a return to the ancient law of debtor and creditor, with all its inconvenient consequences, their only alternative was to adopt the present bill, with such alterations and amendments as would obviate such objections as seemed most generally to be made to it. He certainly did not approve of all the provisions of this bill, as he had stated on a previous night; it was, therefore, his intention to suggest several amendments, which, he would not conceal, would tend to an almost general change in the proposed measures.

Here, therefore, a bill is about to be passed of the most important general consequences, or what would still be more mischievous, is about to be thrown out altogether, because the time of the session is so little proportionate to the public business; or, in other words, because the parliament, for some reason or other, has been less diligent than hitherto. We have heard this indeed, attributed to a kind of management, but which we do not intend to blame, because we know it to have been unnecessary,—we allude to the well timing of certain measures relating to the budget, upon which the very success of the measures depended. But we must express our hope, that this will not happen again; or, rather, that the occasion (the Bank suspension business,) will not recur. In the present session, ministers were certainly compelled to dispose of this business before they came to the budget; and when we look back at the difficulty in their way, we most candidly acknowledge, that they have met it, and overcame it with equal skill and resolution. If the present session, indeed, shall have no other result than that of having laid the first measure for the dissolution of the too intimate connexion between the Government and Bank, it will, in this single instance, have produced a very great public benefit. The country will understand this assertion more clearly before the meeting of the next session. The quantity of corn in the country has, at present, anticipated the operation of this approach to a cash currency. Its effects will be better understood when we are palpably and undeniably thrown upon our own resources. We already anticipate many heavy complaints upon the first manifest operation of this change in the public currency; but let the people endure the first effects with patience, and they will shortly understand the lasting good.

The Bankrupt bill is another public measure which we do not think has had that ample consideration that the importance of its provisions required, indeed this bill has chiefly failed from a cause too common in similar measures, that its draft was made by persons not accustomed to legal reasoning and legal precision, and therefore legislating in such a manner upon one subject, as to confound and contradict every legal principle upon others. One example only will be sufficient, but which we shall borrow from the new insolvent bill. It is still a principle of common law, that real property, not being in the hands of the traders subject to the bankrupt laws, shall only be bound to the payment of one half the debts of its living proprietor, and in the hands of the heir at law to no portion. All the statutes of alienation for nearly 800 years have never opened real property beyond this, except through the medium of fines and recoveries. But not only one, but several clauses of the Insolvent act, do at once, by a single sentence, what so many Parliaments, and so many centuries, have refused to do, that is to say, make all estates, whether entailed or in absolute freehold subject to alienation for the debts of insolvents.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, JUNE 25.

### FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

This Bill underwent a full discussion, upon the question of its being committed. The measure was supported by the Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, and Westmorland; and was opposed by Lord Holland, the Marquises of Lansdown and Bute, and the Earl of Carnarvon, on the ground, that it was a concession which Spain had no right to demand—that if it were necessary to strict neutrality, it should have been introduced long since; and that no foreign power,—neither Spain nor the powers that assembled in Congress, had a right to dictate to the British Parliament.

Lord HOLLAND having moved as an amendment, that the Bill should be divided, in order that so much of it only might be retained as repealed the statutes of George II. the house divided, when the numbers were. For the amendment, (proxies included,) 57—Against it (proxies included,) 100—Majority in favor of the Bill, 53. The Bill then went through a Committee. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

This bill was recommitted, for the purpose of enabling the members to propose some alterations and modification in the most obnoxious clauses of that measure. The power vested in officers of customs, and other persons comprised under the general denominations of civil authorities, of detaining any ship on the point of leaving a port, if an officer shall have received information on oath, that there is on board the ship any person who may have formed even the intention of enlisting in foreign service, was censured by Lord Holland and the Earl Rosslyn, as exposing the commerce of the country to vexatious embarrassment, and placing the property of ship owners and merchants in jeopardy at the discretion of any informer, no matter by what motives he may be influenced. This clause, however, on a division, was retained in the bill.

### Reversal of the Attainder Passed by the Irish Parliament against Lord E. Fitzgerald.

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL rose with peculiar pleasure to present to the house on the part of the crown, an act of grace to restore two unfortunate individuals to their full rights as British subjects. It was to reverse the attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by which the blood of his two children, Edward Fox Fitzgerald and Louisa Maria Fitzgerald, had become corrupted. He would not enter into a recapitulation of the reasons which had occasioned the passing of the act of attainder; he would merely allude to the preamble of the present bill, which contained three reasons why the former bill should be reversed. The first was, that the individual in question had never been brought to trial, owing to circumstances to which he should do nothing more than allude at present: the second was, that the act of attainder had not passed the Irish parliament till some months after his decease, and the third, which arose out of the two first, was, that as he had not had the benefit of a trial, the attainder could not have been issued against him upon a regular conviction. He thought, that these were sufficient reasons for the house to accede to the bill which he had just introduced to their notice; even if they were not, he implored their lordships to recollect, that he stood before them as the advocate of unoffending and innocent individuals. (Hear.) One of them had served his country in the field, and had distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour on several occasions; to him, therefore as well as to his sister, the boon now proposed would be peculiarly gratifying. The crown, in proposing this act of grace, (for in instances like the present, the crown had the right to propose a bill), was performing an action, which was highly delightful to the feelings of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and he had no doubt but that it would be quite as grateful to the feelings of their lordships to mitigate the severity of a bill which had been passed in unhappy and unfortunate times.

The Duke of WELLINGTON felt it his duty on the present occasion to state, that the individual alluded to, by his noble friend, had served under him in the Peninsula, and had uniformly given him the highest satisfaction by his conduct and noble behaviour.

Lord HOLLAND expressed his highest satisfaction with the measure now proposed by the noble Earl, and he felt much delight at its having been sanctioned by the Prince Regent. It had generally been his lot to differ in public measures from the noble Earl, but he trusted such difference had not in the least weakened or diminished that private friendship which had subsisted between them. (Hear, hear!) No act whatever could have given him more satisfaction, either as a public or private character, than the one now introduced; and he, therefore, with heartfelt gratitude, returned his warmest acknowledgements to the noble Earl for recommending this measure to the Throne, as well as for the disinterested and noble manner in which it was brought forward by the other side.—His Lordship during his speech appeared to be most strongly affected, and in some instances even to weeping.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 28.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER obtained two grants, one of 16,000,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, and the other of 2,500,000*l.* in Irish Treasury Bills, to cover the unfunded debt of 38,500,000*l.* to that amount. He also obtained leave to apply a surplus of 244,000*l.* on the Ways and Means of 1818 to the service of the present year, and communicated the gratifying intelligence that the produce of the current quarter being made up to Saturday last, there was an improvement over the corresponding one of 1818, of upwards of 302,000*l.* exclusively of the duty on tea. This excess the right honorable gentleman stated, had not risen from those articles subjected to new taxes, although it might have been imagined, that there would have been immediate payments for the purpose of avoiding such new taxes.

## ATTACK ON HIS MAJESTY IN 1795.

Thursday, July 1.

Lord MORPETH said, that he held in his hand a petition from a gentleman who had rendered a very important service to his country in the protection of the sacred person of his Majesty at the time it was assailed on the 29th of October, 1795, on the road from St. James's to Buckingham-house. His Majesty had opened the parliament, and on his way from the House was interrupted and insulted. The mob became more violent when the King left St. James's in consequence of the absence of the Guards, and his Royal person would have been exposed to imminent danger, but for the timely and courageous interference of Mr. Bedingfield, who with the utmost bravery repelled the assailants. At the levee soon afterwards, the King, in very expressive terms, acknowledged his great obligation to this resolute individual. No doubt, to a man of fortune, such an action and the subsequent recognition would have been an ample remuneration, but his circumstances were such as to render it both natural and proper that some further reward should be given. He did not in his petition pray any pecuniary compensation, as that would have required the consent of the Crown, but he laid his case before the House in the hope that it would take into its consideration his honourable and unrequited service.

On the question that the petition be brought up,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he was not accurately informed on the particular circumstances to which it referred, and that it would be dealing harshly with the ministers who had been in office four and twenty years ago to suppose, that they could pass unrequited so meritorious a service as that said to have been rendered by the petitioner. As to any opinion of his own upon the subject, he should reserve it for a future occasion, his object being now only to remove any impression, that injustice had been done to the petitioner.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW, Mr. BARRHAM, and Mr. DENNET, said a few words in favour of the claims of the petitioner; and the petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

## DUKE OF KENT'S LOTTERY BILL.

Friday, July 2.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the merits of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's petition, to be allowed to dispose of certain parts of his property by way of lottery. The report was read, and set forth, that till the Duke was 32 years of age he had no provision whatever made for him by Parliament. That in consequence thereof, and the losses which he had sustained of baggage, and other property, during his military service in America, he had incurred considerable debts. These circumstances had obliged him to live on a very contracted scale; far beneath what his royal consort had reason to expect; and even that to do this, he was under the necessity of incurring heavy obligations to his friends. His debts in the whole amounted to 70,000*l.* To live in England, and support his consort and child in a style becoming their station and dignity, whilst thus encumbered with debts, he found to be impossible. His Royal Highness had no property, except the house at Castlebar, which he considered to be worth more than 70,000*l.* To enable him to discharge his just debts, his Royal Highness was anxious to dispose of this; and now prayed for leave to bring in a bill to dispose of the same by way of lottery. The Report having been read, the hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a bill founded on this report.

Mr. GRENFELL opposed the motion.

Mr. HUME entered into a detail of the whole transaction on the part of the Royal Duke, who, he said, had been living for these three years past on an income of only 7,000*l.* a year, setting apart 17,000*l.* for the payment of his debts. He felt it due to his Royal Highness to state some particulars of his Royal Highness's life. In 1785, his Royal Highness was sent to Hanover, and there he remained from the age of 18 to that of 23, having du-

ring the whole of those five years, (the House would scarcely credit it,) no greater allowance of pocket money than two pistoles a week. Associating as he was with the nobility and commons of high rank, his Royal Highness unfortunately became, during the five years in debt 20,000*l.* On his return to England, in 1793, he was sent to Canada, with no provision made for him, except his pay and 5,000*l.* a year, a sum fully inadequate to his expenses, with no national allowances as his elder brothers had had.

Another hardship the Duke had to complain of when he went out to America: anxious to get into the service of his country, he disregarded all weather, and, in crossing the lakes, he lost his baggage, amounting to a considerable sum in value. No relief, however, was afforded to him till 13 years afterwards, when, at a time at which he had paid 5,000*l.* interest for debts which this misfortune involved him in, his loss amounting to 23,000*l.* he received 2,000*l.* from the Treasury; and thus he remained until he attained the age of 32, when for the first time he received a public allowance of 12,000*l.* his two elder brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, having received their public allowances from the ages of 22. It was true the Duke of Kent had received 20,000*l.* from the Droits of Admiralty; but this sum had been applied to the payment of his debts, as had the greater part of his public allowance since it was granted. The honorable member, then went into a review of the other circumstances of his Royal Highness's life at Gibraltar and other places, and concluded by supporting the motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said if this bill was now to be adopted, he knew not how the House afterwards could refuse any application from any individual whatever of a similar nature. The Royal Duke's friends had certainly advised him most erroneously, in taking the course he had done, and drawing comparisons between his situation and those of the elder branches of the family, which would tend only to inflame public feeling. It should be known, that the Duke of Kent now enjoys an income of 32,000*l.* a year, which was 11,000*l.* more than his elder brother the Duke of Clarence had. The noble lord again deprecated the course taken by his Royal Highness's friends, and concluded by opposing the motion.

Lord LOWTHER regretted the present discussion; he was persuaded nothing could so much tend to injure the Royal Family in the estimation of the public, as these sort of discussions.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD said, the Duke of Kent had never thought of this Lottery until it was pressed upon him by his friends. The tickets were to have been 12 guineas each; and there was a person who would have taken the whole number—8000, and paid the money for them. To save the time of the house, however, he would withdraw the motion.

The Bank of Ireland Cash-payments' Bill was returned from the Lords, with such amendments as induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move the postponement of their consideration for three months, and to introduce a new bill, which was read a first and second time. By this bill the Bank of Ireland will resume payment in specie within one month after that of England. By the postponed measure it was to have an indulgence of six months.

The motion for a committee to consider of the plan of Mr. Owen, of Lanark, was postponed till next session.—Adjourned.

*The Thugs or Robbers infesting Hindustan.—Extract from a private Letter from India published in an English Journal.*

"The life led in this part of the world is so monotonous, that years would hardly furnish subject enough for a single letter. The same round of duties returns. Crimes occur; ingenuity is exerted to discover the offenders; they are caught, convicted or acquitted. We have lately been successful in bringing to condemnation a gang of villains, forming part of a particular class of offenders, none of whom had ever been brought to the gallows. They are called 'Thugs' from the Hindu word 'Thugna' to deceive, and an abstract of their character may be given in a few lines. They are of all casts; assemble in gangs of ten, twenty, or more; assume the garb of honest men; travel on the most frequented roads and there contrive to join company with some unsuspecting traveller, whom they persuade to start very early in the morning, while yet dark: and only one or two miles from his halting place, they murder him by strangulation with a handkerchief, throw his body into a well, and run off with his property. Murder is one of their chief motives and they never rob without first slaughtering their victim. 'Dead men,' say they, 'tell no tales.' This is as trite a proverb with them as amongst our European cut throats, and it has been assigned by them as the reason for always murdering. The difficulties of conviction are, that the deceased cannot be recognised, having perhaps travelled a hundred miles, consequently there is no knowledge of what property he was possessed of, or in whose company he was last seen; add to this, that the murderers reside fifty miles or more from the spot where the crime has been committed. They roam, however, infinitely further, being often absent four, five, or six months from their homes. Some idea of their strength may be formed by observing, that ten bodies have been taken out of one well; and of their cunning, by mentioning, that they, in some cases, send one of their gang up a tree, by shaking which, the crows and other birds at roost begin to call and fly about, from which the traveller is led to suppose it is near day-break, and is thence induced to start."



## Excursions in Africa.

### RETURN FROM PLATTENBERG'S BAY.

After my visit to Plattenberg's Bay, I intended to have gone on from Milkwood Krawl to Algoa Bay, which is said to be six days journey on horseback from thence, but being too weak to bear the exertion of post horses, I was obliged to relinquish it. Major Cuyler of the Hottentot Regiment is Landrost of the Drosdy, which is called Uitenhage; he resides at Graham's town near the great Fish river, which is the boundary of the Colony. None from this side are allowed to cross it, and every Kaffer that appears on this side is killed. A large military force is kept at Graham's town, to prevent the incursions of the Kaffers, who it is found will not keep to any treaty of peace.

June 6.—At a few minutes before 11 A. M. I left the hospitable mansion of Mr. Rex, after having spent a very pleasant week with him. It was luckily ebb tide when we arrived on the banks of the Keisna, which was as high however as the paddles. I had expected a boat, and sent Gaspar the evening before to Terblans to request him to send his over, but Terblans and his family were gone into the woods to cut timber. The boers about here often leave their houses for months together, and live in their waggons with their whole family in the woods, until they have cut sufficient to pay their expenses for the next several months. Gaspar now told me, that when we came, the guide had brought us a wrong road, but that he would now take the right one. In less than an hour we passed the house of Peter Terblans, and descended to the wood through which the Gooocumma or Dooocumma river runs, which we crossed at a different road to that we had come. Soon after emerging out of the wood, we began to ascend that mountain which I have already mentioned descending with such difficulty, but we did not proceed to the summit of it, which was to the right, but kept strait forward, until we came to the Green Lake, which is one of the extraordinary products of nature, well worth the particular enquiry of a scientific man. This piece of water has no visible inlet or outlet, no communication whatever with any river, lake, or the sea, which is separated from it by a low range of hills. Mr. Rex told me the waters of it are salt, and the tides have an effect upon it; but several people I spoke to, said the water was fresh and excellent, and that whether it rains or is dry weather, no increase or diminution is ever observed in the waters. Quantities of thick bull-rushes prevented my getting at the water to taste it. These bull-rushes and the reflection from the surrounding green hills, give the water a green appearance. A story is told of a Dutch Governor, who much surprised at this appearance, ordered several bottles to be filled, that he might send this green water to Holland, when to his surprise he found it in the bottle as clear as any other water. We coasted along this lake for some time, and then suddenly to the north, we ascended the range of hills which runs between the Green Lake and the Rukt de Fly river, and continued along them till their termination by a very high hill which commands a very extensive and beautiful river. The river and hills on the north; the Green lake, the range of sand hills, and beyond them the sea to the south; the mountains about the Keisna on the east; and to the west in front of you the sea and the mouth of the Zwart river. We now descended to the sea shore and went over a high sand hill where we saw the prints of the feet of several wild dogs. We now crossed the Zwart river just where it at high water mingles its waters with those of the sea, and continued along the shore for about half an hour, when further progress was prevented by high cliffs against which the sea was breaking. The road now turns in land and we skirted along the Zwart lakes, &c. the road we had come, putting up many pheasants and snipes and in 5 hours from the Keisna and six from Mr. Rex's, arrived at La Harpe, in the Drie village (Three Lakes.)

7.—Looking over my host's books, I saw "Introduction Générale à l'étude de la Politique, des Finances, et du Commerce, par Monsieur D. Beaussobre." It appeared a good publication and would remind me of La Harpe, so I asked him to exchange something with me, but he insisted on my accepting it, however I at last got him to promise on the faith of a Swiss Officer to purchase some publication in Cape Town, whither he was going, and let my agent, to whom I gave him a letter, pay for it. My pack-horse Jacobus being quite lame, I sent him in quietly to the Drosdy, with Gaspar, but intended proceeding to it myself by a round about way over the Devil's Kop, (Head.) At about 10 A. M. the Field Cornet of the District sent me a guide and two horses, and I took leave of the good La Harpe, with sincere wishes for their happiness. After ascending the hills immediately behind their house, we now came on a plain and cantered over it for about a mile in a N. W. direction. We then descended to a wood, and presently commenced ascending up such a steep and strong wood, that we dismounted and walked a considerable way after emerging from the wood. Hill and dale succeeded each other till we arrived at the foot of the far-famed Devil's Kop, which we did at half past twelve o'clock. The ascent was gradual and a tolerable road, and when within two hundred yards of the summit, two roads appeared, one leading immediately over it, the other winding round the side. This was made about three years ago by the direction of Mr. Vankevel the Landrost, and is a very great convenience for waggons which before were obliged to go over the Kop, and which I preferred doing, tho' the ascent was difficult, however, I gained the summit in an hour and a half

from the base of the mountain, and in two and a half hours from La Harpe's, and after what I had read and heard was disappointed as to the difficulty of the ascent as well as the beauty of the view. On three sides nothing could be seen for intervening hills, but to the south was a beautiful view of the Lakes and the Sea, out of which clouds appeared to arise and to be waving about much below my present situation. I sat for some time on a collection of granite rocks which form the summit. On descending on the north side you come abruptly on the declivity, a steep stony path and the rocks so high, I wonder how waggons ever could have been drawn up it or descend it. This side, the north, has certainly much the appearance of a skull and from this side must the name of Devil's Kop, have been given to the mountain. We now passed over the Kleine, (small) Devil's Kop, (another difficult place) Schomberg's Kop, then turning east again descended into the valley called the Large Kloof, which must lie high as the descent is not near so great as that on the south side the mountain. We now went up the valley east, and soon were obliged to get off our horses and walk, as they actually refused to move, being quite knocked up. In an hour and a quarter from the summit of the Kop, we arrived at the Field Cornet Michael Rensburg's, distance from La Harpe's, I suppose about fifteen miles.

Michael Rensburg's is one of the neatest cleanest houses I have been in, and his wife and daughter were kind and hospitable. At supper they gave us some of the roebuck, which was very good. Rensburg told me, that butter and soap were the only marketable produce of the large Kloof. That a great deal of wine also is made in the large Kloof, but generally consumed in the neighbourhood. It is very indifferent. The large Kloof Beng enclosed the valley on the south, and the Kamacee Beng on the north. Kloof signifies a pass, therefore calling this valley a pass, is not I think applicable. Rensburg makes the extreme length of the valley, 26 hours or 130 miles, and commencing at the west end.

8th. I had hoped to have proceeded to the Drosdy this-day, but it rained all night and was still pouring down, but clearing up a little about 12, I proceeded, accompanied by my host. We had not gone far when the rain again commenced, and we stopped till it abated, at Landaquees, a wretched dirty place. We now went on to L. Kanfers, and remained there the rest of the day. He is a facetious droll fellow, and plays extremely well on the violin. In the evening, the schoolmaster and an uncommonly tall large man came in. The former spoke broken English, and was formerly a private in the Dutch service, then studied and turned schoolmaster. He said he greatly preferred the English Government. The evening was very cold, and I now first saw how a winter's evening is passed in a farmer's house.

In one corner of the room by a small table sat the master of the house, the other men forming a circle about him. In the middle was an iron pot full of charcoal, to which every now and then the men applied their bare feet, and were as constantly spitting. Each had his pipe, so the effluvia altogether was as may be supposed abominable. In another corner by a window with her small table sat the frow (wife) with her female friends around her, to whom she served out coffee, (vide plate, in Barrow's Travels, very accurate). Each lady had her feet on a small wooden foot-stool, into which a pan of charcoal was introduced, and communicated its heat through holes in the top of the stool. None of them that I observed had stockings on, and their feet were as constantly out of, as the shoe. In a third corner was a card table, or rather four playing at cards. Each held 8 of them; the game is called Lantre, and such a noise was kept up, that the game cannot resemble whist. Every half hour one of the young sons came round with a bottle and glass, and gave each a sopie (dram). My host entertained me with his violin, which his children accompanied with their voices very sweetly indeed. At about eight, supper was served up, the usual stewed meats and potatoes. My host was very facetious, and kept them all laughing by asking me whether all our frows in India were black, and saying, that he believed his mother came from Bengal, as he was very Zwart, (black) &c. &c. A dirty room and miserable bed was my lot this night.

9th. In the morning it was still raining hard, and all declared I ought not to go, for I could not get across the Thorn river about an hour off, and possibly might not be able for the next five days. This was pleasant, had I remained at Rensburg's I should not have cared about it, but as it would be too much to pass such another night, I determined on its clearing up a little about eleven, to proceed, and horses and a guide were consequently brought, but all begged me not to think of going further than Rouees, half an hour off: I took leave of the family and we soon came to the Rouees. I then determined on seeing if I could not get across the Thorn river, and going on, arrived at its banks. The water was as high as the horses' breasts, but I easily got over and arrived at the house of Roulf Thaffer, a neat looking house situated at the west end of the Large Kloof close to the mountains, which I now determined to cross, as they had so exaggerated the difficulty of the river; we again crossed it as we did twice more when we arrived at the foot of what is now called Kraddock Kloof. The pass over George's mountain, the ascents and descents were worse than any thing I have yet experienced. The Kuyman's Kut and Devil's Kop were nothing in comparison. The path was only a foot one, over rocks, two and three feet high. The melted snow and rain for the last several days had caused a complete swamp, and I was over the ankles at every step and with difficulty led my horse. He tumbled often, as did the guides; this lasted for nearly two hours; however, on the summit of Craddock's Kloof, the view somewhat repaid me. George's Drosdy at

the bottom, the sea on the left, and mountains on the right, formed a beautiful scene. How often have I had occasion to regret not being able to draw. On descending the western side, we passed through a wood through which runs the Madagascar river over a stony bottom; we now ascended a hill, then another and then we kept gradually descending through a wood. On emerging, the Droady came in full view, and we soon arrived there. I was nearly five hours from Kanfers and calculate the distance sixteen miles.

10th.—Since I was here, poor Mr. Van Kerwel has lost his wife; her decease had long been expected, but still, the shock was great to the poor old man. They had been married 25 years, but had no family. I wished not to have intruded on his grief, but he pressed me to stay, not wishing to be alone. A Missionary, by name Pacall, an Englishman, has established himself about 3 miles S. W. of the Droady, on the cliffs near the sea, of which the place commands a view; he has collected about 180 Hottentots, but has not yet baptized any of them. Their houses are in two regular streets. We went into several of them. They consist generally of two small rooms, turf walls, timber roof, and thatched. A wooden bar runs across one of the rooms, and from it are hanging iron chains for their cooking-pots, &c. By one of the fires was laying an old Hottentot grilling the tripe of a sheep; and we saw one Hottentot who was said to be 102 years old. Mr. Pacall deserves the highest credit for the manner in which he is carrying on the great object of his mission. Horge Krawl is the name of this establishment.

### Military Meeting.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

As the majority of us Up-country people have no way of learning what is going on at the Presidency, except through the medium of the Papers; and as myself and a number more are very desirous of knowing what success is likely to attend the proposal for the establishment of a Bengal Military Fund, as lately addressed to us by Lieutenant McNaghten,—we should consider your procuring us a little information on this head, as a very particular favour. I and my friends (not few in number) decidedly approve of the whole plan, and are willing and ready to support it, but matters of this nature are so apt to subside, after a little primary agitation, and to sink into oblivion, that we are not without apprehension of this plan meeting a like fate.

Had it been a business concerning the Mercantile or any other part of the community, it would have been decided upon long ago, by a Meeting of all engaged in it; but our Military Characters seem active and energetic only in the Field; while Cantonments, Quarters, &c. have an effect upon them like that produced by the touch of a Torpedo. Even I am exerting myself more than usual to write you these few lines with a view to stimulate my Brethren at the Presidency, for I am perfectly aware, that among them, and them only, can a successful commencement be made in respect to this Military Fund. Why cannot a Meeting be convened by some of the Old Officers there, who certainly ought to encourage the Institution for the sake of their Juniors, even if they do not choose to support it by pecuniary aid, which their being already out of reach of the caprice of Fortune may, perhaps, influence them in withholding?

It strikes me very forcibly, that the Commander in Chief would immediately authorise such a Meeting of Officers, and likewise encourage the whole proceeding, for we know his benevolent character too well to suppose for a moment, that he would refuse it his Patronage; it therefore only remains for some of the leading Officers at the Presidency to put matters in train, and when so far completed, I think the plan should be regularly submitted to the Officers of the Army, which might be done through the Adjutant General—for their votes; after which the rest could be arranged without the least difficulty. Have the goodness to publish these few lines, and you will much oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Upper Provinces, Oct. 27, 1819.

ANXIETY.

### Commercial Report.

**Rise in Foreign Exchanges.**—In consequence of the Rise in Foreign Exchanges, one of the first mercantile houses of London received in July last a remittance in guineas, the first of the kind probably that has been made for a long period. Should the present rate of exchange experience a slight improvement, the practice, without doubt, will become very general. Gold is falling in price, and very dull of sale: it is quoted nominally at 31. 19s. but it would be difficult to dispose of any large quantity at a higher rate than 31. 18s. which is a mere trifle only above the Mint price.

### Domestic Occurrences.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 9th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Richard Williamson Heming, of the brig St. Antonio, to Miss Sarah Campbell.

On the 20th of July last, at Fort Marlborough, by the Rev. C. Winter, W. T. Lewis, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss Jane Lancaster, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lancaster, Rector of Putney, Wiltshire.

#### BIRTHS.

At Dum Dum, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain Pollock, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery, of a Son.

On the 4th instant, at Barrackpore, Mrs. Wiltshire, of a Daughter.

At Nattore, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of W. R. B. Bennett, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Son.

#### DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, the Infant Daughter of Mr. W. Soubise.

At the Free School, Jaun Bazar, on the 9th instant, Mr. William Dale, Second Master of that Institution, aged 29 years.

At the Upper Orphan School, Kidderpore, on the 9th instant, Miss Eliza Erskine, aged 31 years.

On the 9th instant, of a malignant fever, which lasted eight days, Miss Mary Sabastiana Joskim, aged 17 years and 6 months. In the prime of life, when pleasure is most alluring, and when its transient duration passes unfelt, was this amiable Young Lady torn from her friends, by the insatiate hand of Death. Scarcely had her virtues begun to bloom, ere she was called away to that undiscovered country, "from whose bourn no traveller returns."

On the 9th instant, Mr. James Ede, son of the late James Ede, Esq. Merchant and Agent, aged 22 years.

On the 8th instant, after a few hours illness, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. R. Cameron, Printer, recently arrived in this country from Scotland.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Charles Holland, Veterinary Surgeon, aged 27 years.

On the 8th instant, Master Edward Chamberlain, aged 3 weeks.

On the 7th instant, Miss Anne Hoare, aged 26 years.

On the 7th instant, Captain Alexander Williams, of the free-trader Windermere, aged 34 years.

On the 6th instant, at the house of Mrs. Arnold, aged 20 years, Maria, the second daughter of the late Colonel Ratledge, the urbanity of whose disposition was only equalled by the placidity and meekness of her general deportment. The untimely demise of this ever-to-be-lamented and esteemed Young Lady, has plunged her family into an abyss of misery, and those who had the happiness of her acquaintance, sincerely sympathize on the severe domestic calamity, with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit them.

"Think not by rigorous judgment seized,

A Maid so pious could expire.

Victim so pure, Heaven saw well pleased,

And snatched her to Celestial fire."

On the 1st instant, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Peter Isaac Forster, of the country service, aged 35 years.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags.	Commanders	From Whences	Left
Nov. 9	Oceano	Port.	R. G. da Silva	Rio de Janeiro	April 18
9	Fattelmair	British	P. C. Hogan	Rangoon	Oct. 25
9	Kingston	British	Bowen	London	July 12
10	Minto	British	Lt. J. S. Criddle	Penang	Oct. 10

#### CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 8	Kronprincessen	Danish	J. W. Orgard	Copenhagen
8	Susan	British	J. C. Collingwood	China
9	Windermere	British	R. Law	Liverpool
9	Milford	British	R. Howard	Bombay
9	Globe	British	J. Blythe	London
9	Bristol	British	W. Buckham	Bristol
9	Britannia	British	W. Snowball	Rangoon

### Passengers.

#### Per Kingston, from London to Calcutta.

Colonel John Cunningham; John Digby, Esq. Civil Service; Captain C. Hyder, Native Cavalry; Messrs. John Brown and Charles Dugard, Free Merchants; Hon'ble W. Stapleton, P. Deare, R. Beddingfield, C. Grant, G. McLean, J. Hewett, and G. Edwards, Cadets for Bengal; W. Burton, J. Fonta, and W. McQueen, Cadets for Madras; Joseph Mallett, Free Mariner; James Reid and C. Smart, Volunteers for the Pilot Service; 50 Recruits, & Women, and 1 Child, for the Artillery.